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U.S. Industry Makes Favorable Recovery

Krug Predicts Doubled Output by June, 1946 in Report on Reconversion

Domei

NEW YORK, October 6.—In presenting the second report on the progress of the United States reconversion to the War Production Board, Chairman J. A. Krug on Friday predicted that the industry could more than double its production records by June 19, 1946 provided that the wage and price problems do not retard progress.

Mr. Krug said that actually on August 19, 1945, civilian production of 59 product industries was up to 51 per cent of the average month base period of 1939, the September production is estimated to be 60 per cent, a forecast for December is for 153 per cent and for June 19, 1946 it is expected to be 238 per cent of the 1939 base figure.

Chairman Krug stressed that the report is solely an indication of the trend of the reconversion progress. He said the forecast could be attributed largely to a long and arduous spade work done by the industry and government agencies in the months before V-E day.

But meanwhile, here is the general picture of America's labor front.

The official of the CIO Oil Workers Union yesterday ordered 43,000 idle union members back to work after the Navy had taken over the operation of the strike-bound refineries on orders from President Truman.

Union President C. A. Knight said that the oil workers were told to return to work for the United States Government but are on a strike against the companies.

Mr. Knight said that the union would seek to open wage negotiations directly with the Navy but that it is ready to negotiate with any or all of the oil companies while the plants are in government possession.

In Detroit, the labor situation appeared somewhat brighter when the officials of the CIO Automobile Workers Union said that the unauthorized strike at the Kelly Hayes Wheel Company is virtually at an end. The strike had kept 4,500 employes idle for six weeks. The management and the union spokesman said that only 400 of the 4,500 employes had returned to work yesterday.

Elsewhere on Detroit's labor front, management and union representatives were preparing to renew the discussion at the General Motors and the Chrysler plants on union demands for a 30 per cent increase for the automobile industry.

The estimated 60,000 striking longshoremen in New York agreed to return to work on the 8th pending the outcome of negotiations between their employers and officials of the International Longshoremen's Association of the AFL.

The negotiations will involve five demands of the longsoremen not included in the new contract negotiated previously by union officials. The objection to the new contract had precipitated a strike.

Telephone operators yesterday staged a 44 walkout demonstration in the foremost nation-wide work stoppage of its kind. The demonstration temporarily halted long-distance calls.

The walkout was called by the National Federation of Telephone Workers, independent union, to protest the preliminary ruling of the National Labor Relations Board and to take the strike because of its findings.

U.S. Destroyers in Chefoo

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—Five United States cruisers under the command of Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbay have steamed into Chefoo Harbor—only Communist held port in China, the NBC correspondent Robert Shaplen reported Saturday from aboard the flagship. The correspondent said Admiral Barbey was there to survey what he described as a "ticklish situation." Chefoo is southeast across the Gulf of Chili from Tientsin where the U.S. Marines landed days ago.

Levant Issue Mooted

Domei

BEIRUT, October 6.—President Faris Bay Khoury today called a meeting to discuss the withdrawal of the French troops from the Levant and the Palestine problem. The Lebanese and the Syrian Premiers, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, Ministers of Egypt and Iraq, the United States Minister to Syria and the Lebanon George Wadsworth, and the United States Senator Claude Pepper attended the conference.

American Gunboat Wake Discovered in Nanking; Is In Good Condition

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 6.—The United States 145-feet gunboat Wake which was captured in 1941 by the Japanese has been found in Chinese hands at Nanking and is in good condition except for damage to one side by a near miss of an American bomb. Commander Columbus Darwin Smith, Navy's port director who commanded the gunboat Wake at the beginning of the war, said she was located at Shanghai early in September when the first group of Americans arrived here. However, the Japanese took the Wake up-river to Nanking, according to Commander Smith, and later she was taken over by the Chinese.

Truman Points Way To Preserve Peace

Crowds at Country Fair Told U.S. Should Collaborate With United Nations

President Truman addressed a huge crowd at the Clubbersville, Missouri, Country Fair and pleaded for American adherence to the principle of United Nations collaboration, according to a Washington report on Monday. The President stated that such a policy was the only way to prevent world destruction.

"We cannot stand another global war," he declared. "We cannot have another war unless it is a total war and that means the end of our civilization if we know it. We are not going to do that. We are going to accept the Golden Rule and we are going forward to meet our destiny which I think Almighty God intended for us to do. And we are going to be the leaders."

The Chief Executive also said that while the atomic bomb was too terrible to contemplate when used for war, if properly used atomic energy could become humanity's greatest resource.

Referring to the reconversion program, he stated that management and labor must cooperate to break bottlenecks holding up the swift return of industrial prosperity.

He told the crowd that during his 30 years of public office, he had never shirked a job. Then declared bluntly, "I shall not shirk this one."

DISBANDS GENERAL NAVY HQ

Nippon Combined Fleet Also Goes Out of Existence Today

The Japanese Combined Fleet and the Headquarters of the Naval General Command will be disbanded today by the Japanese Navy, which has already completed the demobilization of various air forces, its main strength, surface units, submarine flotillas and special attack corps with the recent dissolution of the Naval Convoy Force Headquarters, according to the Mainichi.

It also revealed that all other units in Japan Proper, except those in charge of adjusting pending affairs relating to demobilization will also be dissolved today.

The demobilization of the Japanese Army and Navy forces in the homeland will be completed on October 15 when the Army and Navy General Staff Offices will be abolished the Mainichi added.

The paper further revealed that the War and Navy Ministries will be abolished by the end of this year at the latest. As an organ for dealing with the demobilization of the troops overseas, the Mainichi said, a demobilization bureau or ministry under direct supervision of the Cabinet will be established.

Lung Yun in Chunking

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 6.—General Lung Yun, who was removed recently from governorship of Yunan province by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, arrived here today by air from Kunming accompanied by Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan. General Lung was removed as governor of Yunan province a few days ago and was ordered to come to Chungking to become the head of the military councillors. Generalissimo Chiang appointed General Lu Han as governor of Yunan.

Lift Parcel Post Restriction

From Wednesday, parcel post was accepted as before at all postoffices which hitherto had been restricted as to the total amount handled daily. However as there are still some postoffices which will not accept parcels addressed to raided areas inquiry should be made at the nearest postoffice before sending such parcels.

10,000 Dutch Troops En Route to E. Indies

Indonesians Not Yet Ready for Self-Government, Says Netherlands Spokesman

Domei

SYDNEY, October 6—The AP reported today that a high Netherlands diplomatic spokesman said 10,000 Netherlands troops are en route to the Netherlands East Indies and indicated he believed this force will be sufficient to control the situation there. The spokesman said that the troops who are due to arrive in Indonesia in three weeks are well trained.

The AP quoted the spokesman as expressing the belief that the Indonesians were not yet ready for self-government without the Netherlands administrative supervision. He said, according to the AP, that his government had prepared a program for the Indies but it suffered a setback he charged because the Australian Government did not carry out what he characterized as a commitment to train Netherlands troops near Perth in Western Australia.

The spokesman said the rehabilitation plan included assembling food in Australia for distribution in Java but charged the arrangement to ship this food from Australia was thwarted by the Javanese seamen's refusal to load it on Dutch ships at Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. The seamen said that the ships contained arms for use against the Indonesians in the event of an uprising.

The AP added that Dr. Van Mock, Lieutenant Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies Government, has returned to Batavia and three or four other members of the government were expected to follow him early next week.

HEALTH DIRECTIVE ISSUED

Japan Must Report Plans for Control of Diseases, Other Data

The Japanese were told on October 7 to submit within 15 days a report on all measures inaugurated to control any disease which might affect the health of the Allied Occupation Forces and the civilian population, and steps taken to furnish medical and hospital care for United States nationals and displaced persons, according to a PRO press release.

They will be required further to supply the following:

Reports on the number of Japanese civilians requiring medical care or hospitalization, by prefecture and city; the number needing direct relief, emergency food supplies and facilities currently available to meet these demands.

Statistical reports were also demanded, showing the number of individuals in the four main home islands receiving food and other relief, specifications of the areas of greatest need, and the welfare agencies involved in supplying it. Copies of all relief, welfare and social insurance laws must also be provided the Allied Command.

Cubs Beat Tigers, 8 to 7

Domei

CHICAGO, October 8.—Capitalizing on Hank Greenberg's 12th inning error, the Chicago Cubs defeated the Detroit Tigers by the score of 8 to 7 to even up the series at 3 to 3. The heated game which was played on the Cub's home grounds lasted three hours and 28 minutes. The Tigers turned on the heat in the 8th inning and tied the score at 7 to 7 with a 4 run spree. The Cubs then put in pitcher Borowy, who though allowing four hits held the Tigers scoreless for the four remaining innings.

Siam Donating Rice

The Siamese Government has decided to make a monthly gift for a year of 20,000 tons of rice to be used for relief work among the United Nations, according to a London report on Monday.

Albanian Outrages Continue

Fascist outrages continue on the border of Albania, and an Albanian frontier village has been fired on and order restored by Albanian patrols, according to a Moscow report on Sunday.

Memorial Set for Heroes

A Greek committee has begun to set up a memorial to the United Kingdom, Australian and New Zealand soldiers who fell in the fighting for their countries, according to a London report on Monday.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

Rain with northeasterly winds and later cloudy.

The new Shidehara Cabinet posed for a group picture in the shadows of the Diet building after the installation ceremony held in the Imperial Palace on Tuesday.

United Labor Party Is Being Organized

Leaders Meeting Today; Nishio Predicts Cabinet Shake-up Within Few Months

Some 150 labor leaders of Japan are scheduled to meet at 10 a.m. today at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan to organize the proposed labor party as well as to decide measures to be taken for the solution of important national problems such as unemployment, the food shortage and housing. It is understood that the left and right wing leaders of the labor front agreed upon organizing one united labor party in order to strengthen the labor movement as well as solving postwar labor problems.

"Japanese labor is now on the march," declared Kanju Kato, one of the outstanding labor leaders in Japan with a left wing tendency. "Out of the darkness, we are going to have a real labor movement for the first time in Japanese history without open police intervention. Japanese labor is going to show what genuine democracy is," added former Member of Parliament Kato, whose romance with Baroness Ishimoto, Japan's outstanding birth control advocate, has been revealed. Mr. Kato was forced to terminate labor activities during the war.

"Japanese militarists certainly fooled the people and they ruined the nation. There is no excuse whatsoever and Japanese labor is going to prove that they were nothing but wind bags," said Labor Leader Kato.

Meanwhile, Suehiro Nishio, Vice-President of the Nippon Rodo Sodomei, charged that the new Cabinet under Baron Kijuro Shidehara is liable to be shaken up within a few months inasmuch as the labor front is being entirely neglected in spite of the present acute situation.

"Today amateur officials are handling the most important postwar problems. They do nothing but mess up everything. Japanese labor demands the positions of Welfare Minister and Agriculture-Forestry Minister in the Cabinet to begin with. These are the most important posts to cope with the desperate postwar situation. With the aid of labor, no unemployment or food shortage problem could be solved. Today farmers refuse to put out foodstuffs because they feel that they were more than double crossed by the militarists and the officials. In other words, no Japanese official is trusted," declared Mr. Nishio.

Furthermore, it was revealed that the Japanese police authorities and officials are not going to disturb the future labor movement openly as they used to with continuous arrestings and beatings. Nevertheless, it is believed by labor leaders that a united front should be presented in order to save the nation from the militarists and bureaucrats and solve the most serious food shortage and unemployment issues.

Labor Leader Nishio revealed that during the war there were numerous labor strikes in connection with the wages and improper treatment of workers, however, the gendarmes and police authorities mercilessly crushed them and many labor leaders were imprisoned.

"The Sangyo Hokokukai, generally known as Sampo or Industrial Patriotic Association, was dissolved on September 30 and it is going to be reorganized early next month. But the same government officials and capitalists are going to control the labor organization. The Sampo had been strongly organized in every factory on instructions from General Tojo in order to control munition workers. We are going to start a move to have this fantastic organization dissolved at once," declared Representative Nishio.

Mrs. Ba Maw and Family Captured by Britishers In Bangkok's Outskirts

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 8.—The family members of Dr. Ba Maw, who was head of the now defunct Japanese-sponsored Burmese Government, including Mrs. Ba Maw, her son, four daughters and a son-in-law, were captured by British military police in the outskirts of Bangkok yesterday. When arrested, they were in possession of two revolvers and a large amount of currency. When questioned as to the whereabouts of her husband, Mrs. Ba Maw said that he might be hiding in the jungles in the Siam-Malay border.

BYRNES ARRIVES IN U.S.

Hopes for True European Peace Movement by End of This Year

James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, is back in the United States with a message of the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, according to a Washington report on Sunday.

Despite the apparent breakdown of the talks, the report said that Mr. Byrnes still has hopes for a truly representative European peace movement before the end of the year. He sees the possibility of a second meeting in which the Allied nations will have a better opportunity to get on with the European peace treaty.

Mr. Byrnes himself proposed that a new conference be held before the end of the year in which all interested United Nations will take part in making the peace of Europe. He stated that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov does not reject the proposal.

Narcotic Checkup Begins

Inquiry into Japan's narcotic industry began on October 7 with a demand from the Allied Command for a full accounting of the country's narcotic resources, their ownership and other factors, according to a PRO press release. The Japanese were ordered to submit inventories on stocks of seed and processed narcotic drugs within the home islands, showing type, location and ownership; the location, ownership and capacity of plants producing narcotics, and a statement of manufacture and consumption of narcotics from 1940 to 1945 inclusive.

Bevin Addressing Commons

Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, was scheduled to make a statement in the House of Commons on Monday on the breakdown last week of the talks conducted by the Council of Foreign Ministers, according to a London report.

British Stevedores Strike

About 14,000 Merseyside dock workers were still on a strike on Sunday, tying up 200 ships in Merseyside's 38 docks, according to a London report.

Party Views Varied On Incoming Cabinet

Full Backing by Liberals Likely but Socialists See Vital Shortcomings

While the new Liberal Party is showing an attitude of giving full support to the new Shidehara Cabinet, the Socialist Party is of the view that the Shidehara Cabinet has fallen short of public expectations since it lacks the eager spirit of reform which is required to meet the present conditions in the country.

Seijun Ando of the new Liberal Party of Japan explained the representative opinion of the party on the Shidehara Cabinet as follows:

"Baron Shidehara is believed to be one of the best qualified persons to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Proclamation, and to maintain closest relations with the Allied Headquarters. It is desired that Baron Shidehara execute his own peace diplomacy. Of course, the most urgent problem today is that of food supply with many persons already dying of hunger. Thus, it is most urgent that relief be given to such people, in the form of food and shelter.

"The second is the unemployment problem, the demobilized soldiers and others. At present, the released soldiers and other workers can afford to be idle because they received discharge allowances, but they will have to be aided in obtaining employment soon.

"Then there is the question of rice transport from the farming districts. The producers, at present, are apathetic and therefore some step must be adopted to speed up their shipments.

"What we desire of the new Cabinet is the faithful execution of the Potsdam Proclamation and the adoption of proper measures on the above-mentioned three questions so that the public mind may be set at ease.

"From our new party, some have joined the Cabinet, but they did so in their private capacity. The party's formal attitude toward the Cabinet is not yet fixed, but in our hearts we desire to support it fully. However, as the new policy of the Cabinet has not yet been made public, we are unable to discuss it."

The Preparation Committee for establishing the new Socialist Party met at noon, October 8, and discussed the party's attitude toward the new Cabinet. After the meeting, the party made public the following statement:

"The appearance of the Shidehara Cabinet at this moment when the entire nation is expecting basic reforms and is demanding a speedy and popular administration, has proved quite unexpected to the people. We can understand the care exercised in excluding war criminals from the Cabinet but it has not shown any freshness and is not different from the former Cabinet particularly in lacking the spirit of reform. It is impossible to expect much of the new cabinet which is in its essential only a transitory one for the solution of food, demobilization, unemployment, inflation and other problems of the people's livelihood. In view of the present condition which does not permit a moment's delay, we cannot approve the continuation of such transitory Cabinets."

Shidehara Cabinet Installed at Palace

Last-Minute Change Makes Admiral Yonai as New Navy Minister

The new Shidehara Cabinet was formally installed following the ceremony held at the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor. The formal installation was preceded by a separate ceremony in which Baron Kijuro Shidehara was officially made the Prime Minister and attended by Navy Minister Admiral Misumasa Yonai of the Higashikuni Cabinet at 10:45 a.m.

Baron Shidehara completed his Cabinet on Monday night after Admiral Yonai finally agreed to enter the new government as the Navy Minister, the same post he held in the outgoing Higashikuni Cabinet.

Following the ceremonies, Prime Minister Shidehara and all the members of his Cabinet gathered at the Prime Minister's official residence at noon and held the first Cabinet meeting. Two hours later the Prime Minister received the correspondents attached to the Cabinet and expressed his earnest intention to devote himself to the reconstruction of Japan in collaboration with the Cabinet members.

Prior to the installation ceremony, at 8:30a.m., Baron Shidehara went to the Foreign Minister's official residence, which served as the Cabinet-formation headquarters, and summoned all the Ministerial nominees except War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura and Navy Minister Admiral Yonai. After all had gathered, the Prime Minister outlined the policy for the Cabinet to follow.

Baron Shidehara then proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9:50 a.m. and presented his completed selection for formal approval to the Throne.

The stumbling block in the selection for formal approval to the Throne.

The stumbling block in the selection of the Cabinet members revolved around the selection of the Navy Minister the discussion of which lasted well into Monday night before Admiral Yonai finally capitulated.

At first Admiral Yonai declined the offer of Baron Shidehara to join his Cabinet as Navy Minister for reasons of poor health. Instead he recommended Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the Naval General Staff for the Navy portfolio.

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida was then dispatched by Baron Shidehara as his proxy to Admiral Toyoda's residence to pursuade him to join the new Cabinet, but the latter declined on the grounds that he flatly opposed the concurrent holding of the post of Chief of the Naval General Staff by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada in the former Tojo Cabinet. Admiral Toyoda, Domei reported, insisted that his policy still stuck.

This finally induced Admiral Yonai to accept the Navy portfolio and the matter was notified by him to Baron Shidehara on Monday night.

REVIVING TRADE UNIONS

Paris Conferees Want Commissions Sent to Berlin, Vienna

The World Trade Union Federation has asked the Allied authorities to send commissions to Berlin and Vienna in order to revive the trade Union movement in Germany and Austria, according to a London report on Monday.

At the conference, which ended its session in Paris, an Argentine delegate told the conferees that all sections of the people of Argentina and nearly all the political parties wanted to overthrow the Farrell Government because it is a military Fascist Government which has clamped down all manifestations of democracy.

Japan Occupation Continuing

The occupation of Japan will continue until the nation is demilitarized and demobilized and well on the path of liberal reform, it was jointly announced by the Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, the Civil Affairs director of the War Department and the Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch on Sunday.

Yubari Miners Strike

More than 6,000 Korean laborers at the Yubari coal-mine in Hokkaido went on strike on October 8. As the Koreans occupy 80 per cent of the workers there, the daily output of coal has been reduced to one third, it is reported.

Shigemasa Resigns Post

Masayuki Shigemasa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, tendered his resignation to Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kotaro Sengoku on Monday.

Shidehara Tells UP Cooperation Is Vital

Says He Hopes to Establish Japan in International Family of Nations

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 6.—Baron Kijuro Shidehara, who was appointed the new Prime Minister of Japan, sketched for the United Press a program of work, sobriety and patience which he hoped would surmount Japan's difficulties and establish the country in the international family of nations. The new Prime Minister made his statements in an interview with Miles Vaughn of the United Press and John R. Henry of the International News today in Tokyo.

Baron Shidehara told the reporters, "naturally I would not appoint anybody to the Cabinet who might be designated by the Allied Headquarters as suspected of responsibility for war or classed as a war criminal.

"I do not know but that I may be under suspicion myself," he continued laughingly, "since my home in the country was seized by the military and the gun emplacement could be used as a charge that I aggressively helped the war party too."

He added soberly, "I shall do my best to lead the nation back to self respect and ways of righteousness and I hope to receive the support of all right-minded Japanese."

He asked to be remembered to "my many old American friends to whom I am looking for honest judgement of new Japan which I expect to serve the remainder of my time. We Japanese are not asking sympathy or forgiveness," the Prime Minister said. "We merely ask to be judged on what we do henceforth since we are confident we can demonstrate that militarism and old ultra nationalism are exiled forever."

Recalling that Correspondent Vaughn interviewed him when he resigned over the Manchurian seizure, the Baron recalled the statement he made at that time: "Japan is taking the wrong direction and you can expect much bad news henceforth.

This time he added, "I think events since then have proved amply the accuracy of my prediction."

He added, "Frankly, I am approaching the task with some trepidation and will need all the cooperation I can get from everybody." Asked how long he expected any Cabinet he would form to remain in power, he replied, "If I enjoy the confidence of the people and the hope of the Cabinet, I will remain as long as necessary."

The Baron said he had hoped the war would have been avoided and believes now that it could have been averted. He said, "I think that Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura sought to prevent the war, but it may have been that he was not able to make the moves necessary to do so."

MacArthur Non-Committal

The Associated Press reported that the appointment of Baron Kijuro Shidehara as the Japanese Prime Minister elicited "no comment" on October 6 from the Allied Command Headquarters. The AP said that General MacArthur's aide said that the General did not wish to make any statements approving or disapproving the selection.

5 GI's GET SILVER STAR

Cited for Gallantry in Luzon and Corregidor in 1942

Awards of the Silver Star to five American soldiers who participated in the heroic defenses of Luzon and Corregidor during the famous last-ditch stands by the United States forces early in 1942 and who were subsequently interned in Japanese prison camps, have been announced by the War Department, it was announced by PRO on October 7.

All five men were recently liberated from incarceration and have since been repatriated to the United States.

The recipients of the awards, all of whom were cited for gallantry in action, follow:

Sergeant Edward F. Rorke, Corps of Engineers, of 325 East 22nd Street, New York City; Sergeant D. Julius, Corps of Engineers, of Route 2, Cherokee, Iowa; Private Gerhard Hamers, Corps of Engineers, of 503 East 5th Street, Carroll, Iowa, Private Jack S. Peek, Coast Artillery Corps, of Eaton, Texas; and Private Joseph O. Quintero, Coast Artillery Corps, presently confined to St. Joseph's Hospital, Forth Worth, Texas.

Norway Holds Election

Norway on Sunday held its first general election since 1936 and this is also the first general election in any liberated country in western Europe since the war, according to an Oslo report on Monday.

British Plane Crashes

A British air transport crashed on Sunday in France while carrying home troops from the Middle East and 26 people as well as all the crewmen were killed, according to a London report.

Chinese Vanguard Army Given Hearty Welcome On Arrival at Taihoku

The first batch of members of the Chinese advance party to Formosa arrived at Taihoku by air at 4 p.m. on Friday and were accorded a warm welcome by the local Chinese residents, according to a Chungking report on Sunday. Five planes carrying a party of Chinese troops took off from Chungking on the morning of October 5 and made one stop in Shanghai where the planes were refueled.

Liberation Of People In Japan Facilitated

New York Times Lauds MacArthur's Decree Wiping Out Secret Police

Domei

NEW YORK, October 6.—General Douglas MacArthur's latest decree wiping out "thought police" in Japan and abrogating all laws limiting freedom of speech, press and religion place the Japanese people squarely on the road to democracy, the New York Times said in its editorial yesterday.

"With this decree," the editorial said, "General MacArthur is laying axe to the whole Japanese totalitarian regime, the oldest police state in existence. Though its methods, organizations and degree of application have varied with circumstances, the police termed as such is an ancient Japanese institution developed long ago by the Shoguns of military dictators who dominated both the Japanese people and the Emperor.

"Modern militarists have added their own refinements to it, but the tortures which the Japanese inflicted upon the Allied prisoners during the war have long been practised upon the Japanese themselves.

"The latest decree of General MacArthur is therefore another step in the liberation of the Japanese themselves. It shows them the meaning of freedom and it should bring into the open those remaining democratic elements in Japan which police terror has heretofore locked behind bars or forced into hiding. It should encourage the formation of free and responsible political parties in preparation for self-government.

"It should above all bring new freedom to Japanese scholars and scientists to investigate the history and the ideological state of their own people as the first step toward sweeping away myths and official refineries on which the present Japanese regime has been constructed."

EX-YANKEE CATCHER HERE

Sgt. Silvestri Is Manager of Undefeated 8th Army Chicks

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS YOKOHAMA, October 8.—Kenneth J. Silvestri, former catcher for the New York Yankees, is now doing double duty in maintenance and repair.

Manager of the long undefeated Eighth Army Chicks, Silvestri has been promoted to first sergeant of the new 577th Composite Service utilities for the Eighth Army Headquarters.

However, it appears that Sergeant Silvestri's biggest headache will continue to be the problem of keeping the baseball club in running condition. Of 16 players who have piled up a 46 game winning streak, 11 are scheduled to go home under the army demobilization program in October and November.

In either the 60 or 70 point brackets are the following: Al Fair, first base, formerly of the Boston Red Sox, Lou Roede, center field, Chattanooga, Southern Association; Bill Long, third base, lancaster, Interstate League; Felix Juzwiak, shortstop, Dethan, Alabama State League; Irvin Dusak, shortstop, St. Louis Cardinals; Jack Ridings, utility, Portsmouth, Piedmont League; Jack Giffore, pitcher, Columbus, American Association; Fritz Bernardi, pitcher, Savannah, Southeastern Association; Gary Yamauchi, pitcher, Wawiaha, Oahu, Hawaii, non-professional; and Mike Sofia, shortstop, Brooklyn non-professional. The eleventh man who probably will be leaving shortly is Manager Silvestri himself.

Arimasan Maru Hits Mine

The Japanese Government has announced that the Arimasan Maru struck a mine about 40 miles north of Moji on September 29 and that the vessel is proceeding to her original destination Jinsen at a greatly reduced speed, according to PRO.

King Visiting Britain

Canadian Prime Minister William Mackenzie King said on his arrival in Britain on Sunday on the liner Queen Mary that he was anxious to meet the members of the British Government and the British-Canadian troops on the continent, according to a London report.

Military Regime Here Scored By U.S. Solon

Countless Political Offenders Have Been Discovered in Japanese Prisons

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 4.—A thousand political prisoners, some of whom have been jailed upward of 20 years, have been discovered in Japanese prisons by American newspapermen, revealed United States Senator Albert D. Thomas in his regular weekly commentary. Many more men and women whose sole crime was that they asked for more democracy in the government, are known to have died under torture.

Such is the result of Japanese laws passed for the preservation of public peace and order but designed actually to stifle independent thinking. Japan's military leaders lacked originality of thought. Because it was easier to beat the critics with a baseball bat or to sear them by fire, warlords violated all rules of decency and fairplay observed by the administrators who were jealous of national honor. The same kind of brutalities and inhuman cruelties visited by the Japanese militarists upon prisoners taken in battle, atrocities which have shocked the entire civilized world, were also inflicted upon the Japanese citizens who dared to ask for liberty and freedom.

Such actions conflict with American insistence that the Japanese people shall now be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberty. Japan has not yet made a real start toward giving her people freedom of religion, assembly, speech and press. Not until the old oppressive statutes have been wiped off the books and not until all men have been freed who were unjustly imprisoned, can Japan be considered as having shown a willingness to be received as a democratic nation. None of the many new political parties which are springing up in Japan, all of them professing liberalism and reforming ideals, have as yet said any public word about rescuing those who have suffered for their principles.

The Japanese government itself, although announcing its intention to introduce democracy into the nation, has taken no action for the relief of innocent victims of bureaucracy. Justice demands that Japan at once release men and women in Japan who are held on purely political charges. Such action, especially if taken by those so-called liberals, will provide a clear indication of the administration's honesty in its profession of reform.

Of the sufferers, many have been confined since 1920 when Japan was gripped by a communist scare. At that time any non-conformist no matter what his true beliefs, was classed among the radicals. On several occasion, thousands of men and women, many of whom have not the slightest taint of revolutionary ideals, were taken up as dangerous thinkers. That many of the arrests were made arbitrarily was evident by the fact that 80 per cent of those thus picked up were immediately released as guiltless.

The remaining 20 per cent many of whom were dreamers and theorists anxious to lift Japan into the ranks of a democratic nation, were thrown into jail as a punishment for daring to criticize the feudal Japanese regime. There the forgotten prisoners rotted helplessly because in many cases no record of their offenses had been reported.

Now that they have been rediscovered, justice will be awarded them belatedly. American occupation forces committed as they are to promote democracy in Japan, may be relied upon to sift in time the innocent from the guilty and release those who have been martyred by Japan's militarists. Further, the end of unjust imprisonment of those who held ideals unpalatable to the warlords, may be confidently anticipated.

Lt. Munzemayer, Ex-University Teacher Here, Acts as Interpreter for 5th Air Force

FIFTH AIR FORCE, Tokyo, October 8.—With a booming souvenir business in full swing throughout Japan these days, Lieutenant Warren S. Munzenmeyer, Los Angeles, Calif., an interpreter of the Fifth Air Force Headquarters and former art goods buyer, finds himself in the middle of question tossing GI's everytime he turns around, says PRO.

Immediately prior to the war, Lieutenant Munzenmeyer spent seven years as an instructor of biology and art at the American School and of American history and literature at St. Paul's University in Tokyo.

During his seven-year stay he purchased all types of Japanese merchandise for American stores, individual customers and friends as a sideline to his teaching career. On one occasion he negotiated the purchase of a three ton stone lantern at the request of a traveling companion from Honolulu who "just couldn't leave Japan without it."

As a prelude to the establishment of his one man, unofficial information center, Lieutenant Munzenmeyer recently undertook a 1,000 mile jeep trip through certain manufacturing and textile producing sections of Japan to see how much of those industries was in operation and what prices will be common for the items of greatest interest.

"Japanese merchants are returning their best, saleable commodities to the market after having 'buried' them during the war," states, Lieutenant Munzenmeyer. "Beautiful silks, lacquerware, porcelain, cultured pearls, crystal and ornate dolls will be available in sufficient quantities to satisfy GI demands. "Some of the prewar products will be pretty scarce, however. American B-29's completely destroyed the working facilities of Ando, world famous maker of coloisonne, in Nagoya. Nor will Yank soldiers find any supplies of gems since Japan does not produce them."

Here are some hints he gave to folks back home in caring for several souvenir items from Japan:

Lacquerware is best kept in a steam-heated home. Without moisture in the air, even the finest lacquerware will crack, especially along the seams, when exposed to arid climate.

Never misjudge the hand basting in kimonos for poor or hasty workmanship. The Japanese use a wide stitch to facilitate washing and pressing of the article, because before cleansing the panels of silk are taken apart. Close stitches may be applied but if this is done the garment must be dry cleaned.

Pearls must be worn often if the owner would have them retain their bright luster; otherwise, they will tarnish. A washing in warm, soapy water will restore the pearls to their natural brilliance, but the owner is advised to wear them immediately afterwards.

Bank of Japan Loans Show Huge Decrease

Tokyo Banks Repaying Debts —Note Issue Also Down On September 30

During the last ten days of September, Tokyo banks redeemed much of their indebtedness to the Bank of Japan thus reducing the loans of the Bank of Japan to ¥23,605,000,000 on September 30, while the bank note issue also dropped by ¥262,000,000 to ¥41,426,000,000, it was anounced by the Bank on October 8.

The reduction of the Bank's loans to banks was particularly notable in the last ten days of September, and compared with the record figure of ¥32,000,000,000 made on August 24, the total showed a decline of ¥8,400,000,000, since the ending of the war.

Moreover, although deposits were withdrawn to the extent of ¥665,000,000 because of the debt payment by banks, the Bank of Japan note issue declined by ¥262,000,000 to ¥41,426,000,000, as compared with the figures for September 20. Compared with the record note issue of ¥42,900,000,000 shown on September 4, the recent figure showed a decrease of ¥1,500,000,000 since the ending of the war.

The standing accounts of the Bank of Japan as of September 30 follows:

Assets:—loans, ¥23,605,000,000 (decrease of ¥1,161,000,000 compared with figures for September 20); cash and bullions, ¥533,000,000 (decrease of ¥23,000,000) bonds and other securities, ¥12,051,000,000 (increase of ¥4,425,000,000): agency accounts, ¥16,719,000,000 (decrease of ¥1,410,000,000): miscellaneous accounts ¥4,845,000,000 (decrease of ¥2,716,000,000): unpaid capital, ¥55,000,000: total ¥57,831,000,000 (increase of ¥885,000,000).

Liabilities:—Bank note issue, ¥41,426,000,000 (decrease of ¥262,000,000): government deposit, ¥11,483,000,000 (increase of ¥123,000,000): other deposits ¥3,825,000,000 (decrease of ¥665,000,000): miscellaneous accounts, ¥884,000,000 (decrease of ¥80,000,000): capital and reserve funds, ¥211,000,000: total, ¥57,831,000,000 (increase of ¥885,000,000).

The bank's holding of national bonds and other securities increased by ¥4,425,000,000 due to the issue owned by the Government of National bonds amounting to ¥5,000,000,000 during the last ten days of September.

Typhoon Blasts Center of Salt Industry, Causes ¥10 Million Damage, Slashes Output

The fact that extensive damage was caused to the salt-fields in Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa and Ehime prefectures on the coast of the Inland Sea, center of the salt industry in this country, by the typhoon which swept over Western Japan on August 17 and 18, has been bared with progress of the investigations by officials concerned, according to reports so far available, Domei reports.

As the result of the damage, it was pointed out that the salt production of 120,000 tons set for the second-half period of the current fiscal year will be lowered to 45,000 tons and that the edible salt supply for the year will be short by 265,000 tons as against 390,000 tons.

It was further revealed that of the total area of the salt-fields on the coast of the Inland Sea measuring 3,500 chobu, one chobu equalling approximately 2.5 acres, as against the total area of 4,500 chobu of the salt-fields in the country, a total area of 2,700 chobu suffered damages, representing 60 per cent of the salt production capacity in the country. With the buildings on salt-farms as well as the stock of charcoal for salt making, the salt already manufactured and packing materials destroyed or washed away, the damage is estimated to amount to more than ¥10,000,000.

Because the harvesting season is approaching, a heavy demand for edible salt by farmers is being felt. To remedy this serious situation, the Government is understood to be planning to extend assistance to the victims of the catastrophe in securing materials for restoration work in granting them subsidies after the completion of the official investigation.

Eisenhower Voices Plea For More Help

Prosperous Nations Asked to Assist Those Less Fortunate In Speech to U.S.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, added his voice to the plea for world collaboration on Sunday in a message from Europe, according to a San Francisco report.

"To reduce privation in the world," the General said, "prosperous nations must be ready to guide their own economies that those less fortunate can also live."

The General's speech was transcribed for broadcast in New York at the anniversary dinner of the organization called the "Freedom House." General Eisenhower had received the organization's annual Freedom Award.

The General's speech concluded with this statement:

"Everybody everywhere must come to feel that he has something to risk, something to lose in a resort to war. A realization of this purpose requires prosperous nations some reductions in expected profits. The costs can scarcely be so great as that imposed by international unrest and a threat to conflict. Certainly it would be far less than war itself."

1ST CAVALRY MEN HONORED

Field Service Held for Heroes; Mrs. MacArthur Attend Rites

A field service in memory of the 1st Cavalry men who fell on the field of battle was held on the morning of October 7 in the famous division's theater-chapel near Tokyo with Mrs. Douglas MacArthur in attendance, according to a PRO announcement.

The services were broadcast to the United States. Mrs. MacArthur was escorted by Major General William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry.

Participating in the service were Chaplains Neil I. Gray, Joe L. Batchelor, Amos P. Bailey, Dorris Rogers, George S. Hixson and Kenneth C. Hanson. The band was under the direction of W. O. Morten M. Altschuler.

Army's Phone Switchboard

WITH THE 1st CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO, October 8.—Major General William C. Chase's 1st Cavalry—"the first in Tokyo"—will soon have another "first" to its credit. It will be the first Army outfit out here to boast a stateside commercial type telephone switchboard set-up, says PRO. Instead of cranking the old Army sets, now all anyone in the 1st Cavalry will have to do to make a phone call is to pick up the receiver. Down at the switchboard—which is 20 feet long and will seat eight operators—a light will flash; the operator will plug in—and presto—the call is made. The story behind this "first" is that the apparatus was made up entirely of damaged Japanese equipment found in and around the Division's headquarters at the former Japanese Military Preparatory Academy in Asaka, just outside of Tokyo.

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Political Prisoners Will Gain Freedom

Liberation Order Is Issued—Officials Connected With Thought Control Quit

In accordance with the orders of the Allied Supreme Headquarters, the Justice Ministry has issued orders for the release of political prisoners throughout the country, reports the Mainichi.

Furthermore, revising the section regulations on October 8, the Justice Ministry abolished the "thought" section in the criminal affairs bureau under Section Chief Mitsusaburo Tamazawa, which directs matters relating to criminal cases in connection with politics, religion, and speech and which also controls public assembly, and the fourth section of the criminal administration bureau directing affairs concerning education, and "thought" offenses with Yoshinobu Watanabe as its head.

Simultaneously, the Justice Minister issued orders for the suspension of all the business affairs of protection and surveillance stations as well as precautionary detention offices with abolition of all orders and instructions relating to "thought" control.

Moreover, all necessary procedures are now being carried out to abolish the regulations of the Peace Preservation Law, Protection and Surveillance Law, National Defense and Peace Preservation law, and other regulations concerning thought, religion and speech.

In parallel with the revision of the government organization, the protection and surveillance stations and precautionary detention offices will be abolished in the near future.

Meanwhile, in accordance with demand made by on October 4 by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces for immediate dismissal of government officers, Police Affairs Bureau Director Hashimoto of the Home Ministry, Metropolitan Police Chief Saka, Peace Affairs Bureau Director Okazaki, Foreign Affairs Section Chief Kawaguchi and Censorship Section Chief Hatano handed their resignations to the Home Minister.

Chief Secretary Niwa of the Metropolitan Police Section Chief Uyemura also tendered their resignations. In the meantime, the heads of the police affairs sections, special higher police departments and foreign affairs sections of the various prefectural government are resigning one after the other.

The Home Ministry will announce the resignation of these officers upon the formation of the new Cabinet. Those relating to police affairs who are to be discharged number about 3,000, including the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Red Leaders Freed

Kyuichi Tokuda, Yoshio Shiga, leaders of the Communist party, Daikai Kin, protagonist for Korean independence and 13 others are to be released after long imprisonment today.

A welcome rally for the released was scheduled to be held from 2 p.m. the same day at the Hibiya Grounds by members of the people's front of the old Communist Party—the first open air people's rally since 1935.

Laval's Trial Continues

The treason trial for Pierre Laval, former Vichy Premier, was slated to be continued on Sunday despite the fact that Laval himself has refused to attend another hearing, according to a Paris dispatch on Monday.

Heading N.Z. Delegation

New Zealand Labor Minister Webb, who is now visiting Britain, will lead the New Zealand delegation to the coming conference of the International Labor Office in Paris, according to a London report on Monday.

President Truman's Idea To Control Atom Secret Hits Snag in U.S. Senate

President Truman's proposal for domestic control of the scientific processes that unbuttoned atomic power are tied up in the U.S. Senate by a controvery over committee procedure, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated October 7. The issue, the report added, is to be found in the legislation to be perfected by the Senate and its committee. In this connection, a Senate foreign relations committee or a special commission of both Senate and House members has been proposed.

Flower of the Buddha

Wherever the teaching of the Buddha has swept in, there will be found the sacred flower from which he sprang in miraculous birth.

Here and there in the islands that make up Japan a vast covering of pink and white and green upon the surface of the waters spreads in wide glory in the month of August, but more often the lotus of Japan are to be found in smaller clusters. Priests of the Buddhist temple, set deep amid ts grove of stately cryptomeria and broding quietly in the semi-silence, semitwilight of their shadows, have cut away the trees and made a miniature lake with island, bridge and all that the garden of a temple should contain. There in the brilliant sunshine that falls on this single spot that lies open to the skies the cupped petals of chaste luxuriance serve their Lord and Master.

In the mountains of the islands where hillsides slope more gently and so form a little valley for the work of peasant men and peasant women will be found an acre or half-acre of these lovely blossoms, bounded on all sides by the sun-imprisoning green of rice that is nearing harvest. Even in the dirty, dingy cities of the Empire there are spots redeemed and glorified by the color of the blossoms of the lotus.
—F.H.

British Generals to Meet

British generals are to meet in London this week to discuss the future reorganization of the British army, according to a London report on Monday. Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will be chairman and Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery will also be present as well as other commanders-in-chief of overseas theaters whose duties allow them to attend the conference.

Buddhists Discuss Peace

Members of the International Buddhist Association and the chief priests of the Zojoji and Asakusa temple met on Wednesday at the Marunouchi Kaikan to discuss a program by which Buddhism might contribute to international peace.

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AT THE
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(3RD FLOOR) GINZA
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Following are on display:
- Japanese kimono, textiles, drygoods, ornaments, porcelain and lacquer ware, tobacco sets, dolls, painting and curios, etc.

MATSUYA
DEPARTMENT STORE
GINZA, TOKYO

Magazine Suppression Details Are Revealed

Cites Atrocities on Men of Kaizo, Chuo Koron; Hosokawa Bares Facts

Details in connection with the suppression of "Kaizo" (Renovation) and "Chuo Koron" (Central Review), two of the leading periodicals which catered to the intellectual reading public in this country, have just been revealed, according to Domei. Disbandment of the two publishing houses in June of last year had become inevitable as the result of pressure from the part of the authorities.

An important event in this connection was the so-called "Tomari Incident," the central figure of which was the writer Karoku Hosokawa. From his pen, the Kaizo had published a series of articles under the heading, "World History Trends and Japan," appearing in the issues of August and September, 1942. Those articles were termed communist propaganda by the Board of Information, and by September of that year, sales of copies of the magazine carrying the articles were banned. The author Hosokawa was subsequently arrested on September 14, 1943.

The name of "Tomari" incident is derived from the fact that at Tomari, in Toyama Prefecture, native place of Mr. Hosokawa, the writer had given a party on July 5, 1943, at a restaurant, inviting a number of literary friends. Among his guests were Hiroshi Aikawa and Kokuji Ono, of the Kaizo; Atsushi Kimura, of the Chuo Koron; Tadashiro Nishio, of the South Manchurian Railway Company, of which Mr. Hosokawa had been an extraordinary staff member at the time, and three others. They all spent the day in innocent recreations.

In the eyes of the authorities, however, the party was considered to have served the purpose of discussing a reorganization of the Communist Party. It was claimed, moreover, that on the same occasion they discussed, and decided on, the writing and publication of Mr. Hosokawa's incriminated article series, allegedly serving the same purpose. Accordingly, the seven persons were rounded up in May 1943.

Shown Group Affair

Another noted case involved in the matter was the so-called Showa Group Affair. This group, which had been organized for the purpose of scientific research in politics and economics, was looked upon by the authorities as a Marxist institute, and its members, numbering some ten or more persons, were also all arrested. Included among them was Kitaro Wada, a writer on the staff of the Chuo Koron. In rounding up this group, it was also intended to break up the political influence of the so-called Konoye clique, which was backing up the Showa Group.

Following the so-called Yokohama Incident, the authorities began clamping down on the Chuo Koron and Kaizo publishing houses, claiming that the editorial policies of the two magazines were leftist, and that the organization of their editorial staffs was utilized for developing a Communist movement.

In January, 1944, Kazunori Komorida, editor-in-chief, and Haruyo Asaishi, staff writer, both of the Chuo Koron, Naomichi Omori, editor-in-chief of the Kaizo, and several editors and writers of the Nippon Hyoron and other magazines and publishing houses, were arrested, numbering altogether more than 20 persons.

This series of events eventually led to the disbandment of the Chuo Koron and Kaizo publishing companies. In this connection, the two publishers, Yusaku Shimanaka and Sanehiko Yamamoto, too, were subjected to severe questioning for several days. Moreover, the tortures imposed on those under arrest in the course of their questioning were beyond words to describe. As the case was expanded endlessly, a veritable period of horror overtook all cultural circles.

Imprisonment Is Total

Of all those under arrest, for some unknown reason Mr. Wada alone was actually tried and condemned to two years of penal servitude. His appeal was rejected and while serving his term, he died in prison on January 12, 1944. Mr. Asaichi also died on November 13, 1944, in the course of the preliminary examination. Moreover, Mr. Nishio was released on bail in June, 1941, half-dead as the result of unbalanced nutrition and other causes. He succumbed in July.

All the others were placed on public trial on September 15 of this year, that is, after the termination of the war, given a verdict of a stay of execution, and released. The only exception was Mr. Hosokawa, whose trial had been scheduled for October 15. His case was, however, nullified on account of the recent abolition of the Peace Preservation Law.

During their imprisonment, all kinds of atrocities were committed against the literary men. It is also believed that the death of Mr. Wada was caused by the psychical and physical shocks he suffered as the result of violence committed against him.

In this connection, Mr. Komorida had the following to say:

"I was editor-in-chief of the Chuo Koron from 1938 to 1940, and apparently the reason for my arrest was that during that time the editorial policy was alleged to be leftist. I was dragged into the Kanagawa Police Station in February, 1944, and subjected to tortures and interrogation by the method of enticing questions. Thus they tried to trace my alleged relations with the Communist Party, keeping me in prison for one year and seven months previous to any indictment.

"At the Kanagawa Police Station, 26 persons were crammed into one single 60-mat room. We were plagued by lice and bed-bugs, and during seven months I was not allowed a single bath. Eventually, I was put on trial and given a verdict of two years imprisonment with a three years stay of execution. I was released on September 4.

"Altogether, eight members of the Chuo Koron, six members of the Kaizo, and six members of the Nippon Hyoron editorial staffs were thus exposed to oppression and violence."

Hosokawa's Accounts

Mr. Hosokawa, who was imprisoned on account of his article series on "World History Trends and Japan," related the following story:

"It all started because Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section at the time, after reading those articles, had said that they printed Red propaganda. In their obedience to the militaries, the officials of the Information Board ordered a sales ban to be imposed on the Kaizo magazine. Moreover, I was arrested on September 14 of the year of publication, that is, in 1942.

"In this article, I emphasized a new type of democracy. I did so in response to the truly patriotic motive of pointing out a way how Japan, after precipitating into the War of Greater East Asia, could overcome that great crisis without meeting with a catastrophe in the future. It was the dialectics' exposed in this article, and the reference to 'productive capacity' which were taken up by the authorities to accuse me of 'Red' tendencies.

"Then, when it became obvious after all that no one, after reading this article, could ever come to the conclusion that it contained any Communist tendencies, they started arresting my friends and tried to make them say that I was a 'Red.'

"At the Setagaya Police Station, Assistant Police Inspectors Ueda and Ashida exposed me to violences. I thought it useless to start ideological discussions with ignorant police officers so I just could not help giving in. Then at the preliminary examination I was again tormented a great deal by the authorities.

"With the termination of the war, the attitude suddenly became very soft. All documentary evidence was burned, and the judge of the preliminary examination even proposed compromise. Eventually, the public trial was to start on October 15, but on September 1 I was released on bail."

150 Lassies Stage Strike at Ueno School Ired by High-Handed Action of Teachers

Demanding the resignation of Principal Ishibashi and the entire teaching staff, 150 fourth-year students of the Ueno Girls High School staged a walk-out on Monday. The reason for the strike, according to the Asahi, is misappropriation of produce from the school vegetable patch and various rationed goods by the school authorities.

The girls are insisting that the Principal of the school be deprived of the right to dispose of the farm produce as well as demanding impartial distribution of extra rice and cakes of soap that were given to the school by the factory where they had worked during the war. Moreover, they are seeking the expulsion of the school head, the vice-principal and all of the teachers and the reinstatement of former instructors who had been forced to retire.

Miss Mariko Kunimoto and six others who are leading the strike said," For our country, we gave up out studies and worked at the army arsenal. Though experiencing the bitterness of defeat we returned to school happily expecting to continue our class-room work. Upon returning to the school however, we found everything contrary to our expectations. Injustice and dishonesty are rampant. We have not been allowed to do scarcely any class room work, but have been working on the vegetable garden. When we stayed away from the labor, we were threatened by our teachers. The principal and his family moved to the school building after they were burnt out. At that time he said that the vegetable garden belonged to the school, but these days he openly claims that it belongs to the vice-principal who is his own daughter. He further asserts that the girls have no right to criticize the actions of the Principal.

"We each donated ¥10 to make the garden and even while we were working at the factory, we had to donate one yen each for the garden," continued the girls indignantly, further saying, "while we were at the factory, we were each given a cake of soap, but those which should have been given to the girls who were absent that special day were seized by the teachers. Furthermore, the two bales of rice given by the factory were hidden with some portion given to only those who helped hide the rice."

Regarding the strike at the Ueno Girls High School, Mr. Shimizu of the Metropolitan Education Bureau said, "The Mito Higher School and two or three other schools have started movements to expel the Principals. In one sense, these strikes can be regarded as outbursts of youthful indignation following the defeat of the country. The strike at the Ueno Girls' High School is the first to be staged in Tokyo. As it is a private school, the right of the Metropolis to deal with the case is limited. In the worst event, the school must be closed and adequate measures taken to move the students to other schools. Anyhow, before any step is taken, thorough investigations must be conducted."

Intercollegiate Regatta

The first Kanto intercollegiate regatta will take place on October 13 along a 2,000-meter course in Mukojima, it was decided at a meeting of the Japan Rowing Association on Monday. It will be the first time in five years that the intercollege races will be resumed and 15 years for the race to take the course starting from Toda along the Sumida River.

FLOUR BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Interested in Government Efforts To Import Wheat

Japan's flour milling business is pinning high expectations on the outcome of the recent Government efforts to secure the importation of wheat, as it has just been revealed that the Government has applied to the Allied Forces Headquarters for permission to import rice, salt, and wheat, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Having been cut off for a lengthy period from the supply of foreign grains during the wartime, the Japanese flour milling business had been entirely depending on the quantity of wheat supplied domestically, however, the importation of foreign grains materialize, it would become imperative for the wheat flour milling business, too, to lay out its future activities from a new angle.

This year's wheat production has suffered on account of poor crops, a situation which has greatly affected the general outlook of the food milling business in particular, which is suffering more than the shortage in the supply of wheat, it is the loss of flour milling equipment on account of the air raids which has been constituting a great problem.

Detailed figures on the loss in equipment are not available as yet. Roughly speaking, the prewar production capacity of about 70,000 barrels had been reduced by some 22 or 23 per cent due to the so-called enterprises readjustment measures, and operation had been kept up at a level of about 53,000 barrels. Upon the termination of the war, the remaining capacity has been estimated at about 22,000 barrels, air raids accounting for a loss of nearly 60 per cent. The production capacity has thus fallen off to less than one-third of the prewar capacity.

COMING HOME FROM WAKE

Carrying about 2,500 demobilized officers and men of the Japanese army and navy who were on Wake Island, the Taikai Maru is scheduled to make port at Shibaura in Tokyo some time between October 10 and 12, it was announced by the Yokosuka naval station.

With about 1,000 Japanese residents of the Ogasawara Group, the Chitose Maru will return to Kurihama Port on October 15 and the Ushihisa Maru is expected to reach the same port the following day with 600 Japanese from Guam.

Meanwhile, no information regarding the arrival of another repatriate ship, the Tachibana Maru, is available.

Falco Representing France

Robert Falco, a magistrate of the Supreme Court of France, has been selected to represent his country on the military tribunal which will hear the major war criminals trial at Nuremburg, according to a Paris report on Monday.

War Controls To End For Machine Industry

4 Wartime Associations to Be Dissolved — No Price Ceilings Planned

Plans to set up new industrial corporations to replace the control associations due for dissolution are being worked out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

The Ministry has for some time been studying the question of readjusting or liquidating the various wartime control measures and control associations, the journal reports. Now, it has ordered the dissolution of the various special companies and organizations previously formed under the regulations of the National Mobilization Law, without waiting for the repeal of those specific regulations. As to the various control associations, it has been decided to organize new economic bodies on the basis of new individual laws.

In accordance with this policy, the four control associations in the field of the machine industry, viz., production machinery, precision machinery, electrical machinery, and and automotive machinery, are shortly to be dissolved, and new industrial associations are to be set up according to new concepts, under the following basic plans:

(1) The four control associations will be dissolved, and single industrial associations for each separate article of production are to be set up on a nationwide basis.

(2) These new industrial associations will by autonomous measures, secure the production of machines and tools urgently required for civilian needs, carry out examinations of finished articles in order to improve their quality, and enforce rational marketing methods.

(3) The establishment of a two-fold control mechanism similar to the former industrial associations' federation will not be permitted.

The industrial associations to be formed are at present estimated to number about 40, one each for a different product. Price control will be limited to an agreement on minimum prices, while no price ceilings are being planned.

In order to accelerate the enforcement of these policies, a consultation meeting was to be held at the room of the public works bureau chief, participated in by the chiefs of control asociations, when concrete arrangements were discussed concerning the dissolution of the associations and other matters.

POLICE SERVICE IMPROVED

Stations Get New Wireless Telegraphic Apparatuses

The Tokyo Metropolitan police force on Saturday saw much improvement in the communication network as the wireless ttlegraphic apparatuses which had been recently installed in 26 police stations under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board including Omori, Shinagawa and Kamata were set in operation. It is expected that approximately 25 other police stations will be furnished with the same machine withing this month.

The new machine went into operation with the first call ordering the arrest of a wanted person described as "a person of about 30 years of age, long faced, dressed in a black uniform, wearing military gaiters and rubber-soled socks."

It is hoped that the installation of the new machine will prove itself of great service for the police in rounding up the wanted, for the police force heretofore was solely dependent on wired-telephone service for communication among police stations and other places.

Speeding Up Lumber Supply

A total of more than 4,000 koku of lumber will be shipped into Tokyo Metropolis daily for the use of building temporary houses, Domei reports. The Transportation Ministry, which has been operating a train exclusively for transporting 2,000 koku of lumber from Akita Prefecture daily, has decided to run another special train to bring a similar amount of lumber from Aomori commencing October 14.

Obituary

Kanji Matsui, honorary professor at the Tokyo University of Literature and Science passed away at the age of 84 on September 26 at Ashio, Tochigi Prefecture. The deceased was an authority on national literature. Last rites will be observed from 11 to 11:30 a.m. October 15 at the Seishoji Temple, Atagoshita, Shiba-ku.

Silk Association Patron, H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto, Exhorts Organ Officers

His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, who became Patron of the Japan Raw Silk Association after the death of its former Patron, His Imperial Highness Prince Kotohito Kan-in, summoned Count Tadamasa Sakai, vice-president, Gosuke Imai, chairman, Seiji Yoshida, director, and others connected with the association to his residence at Mitake-cho, Shibuya, at 10 a.m. Monday. Realizing the great responsibility laid on the silk industry toward the rebirth of a peaceful Japan, His Imperial Highness spoke in encouragement of the industry.

Fans To See Revival Of Pro Baseball Game

Suspended Since November Last Year; 7 Teams to Compete in League

Professional baseball is to be revived in Japan again after exactly 12 months since it was suspended in November of last year and the Japan Baseball Federation has promised the first game to be played in the familiar Korakuen grounds in Koishikawa early next month.

According to the present plans seven teams will participate in the league when the schedule gets under way. Five teams including the Federation's owned Tokyo Giants, Nagoya Dolphins, Hanshin, Hankyu and the Asahi nine are positive starters.

They will be joined later by a new team calling themselves the Senators under the managership of Saburo Yokozawa, former umpire for the Seitetsu nine, and the Nankai nine made up of the former Seitetsu and Yamato clubs.

In view of the shortage of players the league battle are slated to open next spring, while this year's east-west games will be played with demobilized soldiers and remaining club members.

The old baseball phrases of "balls" and "strikes" will be used and it is hoped that games will be played with the occupation army teams.

TAKAISHI HEADS PRESS

Chosen President of Federation; Urges Special Effort

Shingoro Takaishi, President of the Mainichi Shimbun, was chosen president of the Japan Press Federation, and Mitsuo Mudai, business manager of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, as director-in-chief, on October 8.

In an address to the members of the Federation the same day Mr. Takaishi pointed out that the new situation which has arisen in Japan has widened the scope of activity of the Federation. He asked the Federation members to make a special effort to meet the needs of the new situation.

The selection of Mr. Takaishi for the presidency of the Federation followed a series of meeting held among the directors to consider ways of strengthening the organization.

The Japan Press Federation was formerly the Japan Press Association. It emerged on September 27 at a general meeting of the Press Association, to make it possible for the member newspapers to alter their character so that they might be in a position to meet the situation caused by the termination of the war.

Germans and Italians Can Withdraw Funds

Allied Directive Allows Them And Others Here to Meet Living Expenses, Taxes

The Finance Ministry on October 7 was given permission in a directive from the Allied Command to authorize nationals of Germany and satellite countries still in Japan to withdraw certain of their funds in small amounts for specific purposes, according to a PRO press release.

Nationals of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Rumania and Hungary and Thailand—countries with which the United States was officially at war during the hostilities—are affected.

Funds will be disbursed to them for payment of Japanese Government taxes, and for living expenses only. For the latter, the head of a family may draw ¥1,500 monthly, and ¥500 for each dependent.

The Finance Ministry was further advised that, from time to time, the Allied Command will issue names of individuals of specified Powers not to be granted these disbursement privileges, and that no disbursement will be made to such individuals without express approval of the Allied Command.

TO CHANGE STAMP DESIGNS

Those With Militaristic Character Will Be Abolished

The Board of Communications has decided to abolish all postage stamps with designs specially prepared for militaristic purpose during the war. Those postage stamps include 15 sen stamps whose design represents a juvenile aviator, 40 sen stamps representing a scene of Formosa and others.

The design of the new stamps is stipulated to be such as is calculated to symbolize a new and peaceful Japan. With this in view, the designing will be entrusted to designing experts and at the same time a public competition will be held. Meanwhile, it is expected that a postage stamp design examination committee consisting of civilians of learning will be established in the Board.

Odeon to Octagon

The Odeon Theater in Isezakicho, Yokohama, which was occupied by the U.S. 8th Army, has been renamed the Octagon Theater and 16-millimeter talkies brought here by the American forces are now being screened.

War Prisoners Gassed

Joseph Kramer, the "beast of Belsen", confessed on Sunday in gassing Allied prisoners of war at the Nayzweiler concentration camp, according to a Berlin report.

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

The College, presently located at GORA will also resume work at its former premises, 85 Bluff, Yokohama.

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COMPETENT typists, young men, with good knowledge of English. Apply with curriculum vitae. Particulars on interview.
Apply Foreign Section, Home Ministry, Tokyo.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered.

Situation Wanted

SECOND generation girl, American university graduate, experienced stenotypist, speaking fluent English and Japanese, is available for immediate part-time work as secretary or interpreter. Please reply with full particulars, salary offered, etc.
Apply Box 27, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITING copy job will be accepted. Apply H. Fukuda, 9-go-kan, Aoyama Apartment house, 1, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 18 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpretor, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references.
Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED a camera, Rolleiflex or Super-Ikonta camera 4.5 X 6 or 6 X 6 size, in exchange for some gorgeous 'kimono' and 'obi'.
Apply Box 31, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

HOUSE for rent in Karuizawa if complete with furniture including stove, wood, kitchen etc. bought. Apply House 1098, Karuizawa, near Police Station.

For Sale

FURS: Mink skins, dyed and natural color, for coats, rugs, etc.
Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INDIAN curry powder, pickles, canned provision, woollen blankets, leather shoes, watches, Japanese kimono, obi, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Tokyo-to Kitatama-gun, Mitaka-machi, Mure No. 343. (5 minutes from Inokashira Koten Station).

TWO complete beds, one sofa bed, two futon, one record player and some gramophone records for sale. Apply Italian Embassy, 1-chome, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

LADY'S strong shoes, size 5 with low or medium heels, wanted by air raid sufferer. Reply stating price etc.
Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, urgently needed, new or slightly used machines will be accepted.
Apply Foreign Section, Home Ministry, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or hire, (by the month), small motor car, foreign make. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ENGLISH speaking gentleman, Tokyo Imperial University graduate, wishes to teach Japanese to foreigner from 4:30 p.m. Also good at French. Exchange lessons, if preferred.
Apply Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, University graduate wants to give Japanese lessons in English to American gentlemen. Has long years' experience.
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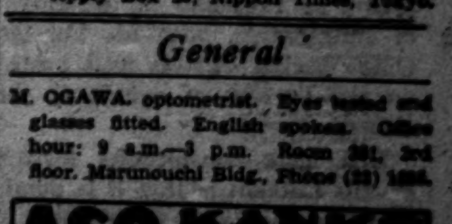

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1945

The New Liberal Cabinet

The line-up of the new Cabinet announced by Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara shows it to be by far the most liberal and democratically inclined Cabinet which the nation has ever had. Whether it is yet liberal enough and democratic enough to meet the developing trend of the times may be questioned in some quarters, but in comparison with the Governments of the past this new Cabinet represents a most notable forward step.

The members who have been retained from the old Cabinet, like Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Justice Minister Chuzo Iwata, and Education Minister Tamon Maeda, are famous liberals who deserve to be retained. Mr. Yoshida's courageous defiance of the militarists during the war is well known; Dr. Iwata is a liberal jurist of marked integrity whose service in the last Cabinet was too short to enable him to carry out the thorough reform of the Justice Ministry which that Ministry needs, and his retention in the new Cabinet to continue with his labors will be generally welcomed; and Tamon Maeda is an enlightened man of the world with an international outlook whose continued service is required to break the Japanese educational system from its traditional narrow shell.

Of the new Ministers, the majority are parliamentarians who kept alive whatever feeble embers of liberalism there remained in the Diet during the war. Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri comes with the record of having been one of the most popular and successful mayors which the city of Tokyo has ever had. Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, the new Welfare Minister, was one of the few outstanding liberals whom the reactionaries could not completely silence even during the most oppressive days of the war. Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister Without Portfolio, is a liberal intellectual and at the same time a practical man of affairs who represents the antithesis of the old military bureaucracy. Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura, and Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka are all popular political figures with wide followings. Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, except for the War and Navy Ministers who are no longer of any political significance and whose tasks are confined to winding up the business of liquidating the armed forces, is the only purely technical specialist in the Cabinet, but even he comes from the famous family which played such a conspicuous part in the modernization of the country during the last century.

Daizaburo Tsugita, Chief Cabinet Secretary and Minister Without Portfolio, is more an administrator than a politician, but because of that fact he will undoubtedly be able to render efficient service as the chief aide-de-camp to the Prime Minister. Wataru Narahashi, President of the Board of Legislation, is an active lieutenant of Ichiro Hatoyama, the leader of the new Liberal Party. Tatsuo Kawai retained as President of the Board of Information, with his Foreign Office background, is well posted on the current of events in the outside world.

The most conspicuous feature of this Cabinet is that it is dominated by men who were active in the liberal activities in the period of relative freedom of more than a decade ago and who managed to keep themselves free from entanglement with the military adventurism of the more recent past. Among them are men of notable courage who persisted in defying the militaristic trend of the past decade and who are now playing an active part in the organization of the new Liberal Party which is now in the process of formation. In their convictions and inclinations, they are sincere and ardent advocates of international peace and cooperation, and they are thoroughly sympathetic toward the ideal of a more democratic Japan. They can be expected to do their best in cooperating with the Allied authorities and in guiding the country toward the goal of a liberal and progressive government.

But the violent criticisms which have already been hurled against this Cabinet by the Socialist leaders indicate some of its weaknesses. Although this Cabinet is undoubtedly the most liberal one the nation has ever had, its members are intellectual liberals rather than men who have beaten their way up from the ranks of the proletarian masses. These men represent the liberal hopes of the past decades rather than the new upsurge of the masses which is now beginning to take shape. Liberal as they are, can such men fully understand the new temper of the times, and will they be able to appreciate fully the urgent needs of the common people? Progressive as the new Cabinet is, will it not be left behind by the even faster progress of the masses under the sting of the economic and social hardships which are in store?

These questionings by the Socialists must be admitted as having some reasonable basis, but it is an irresponsible view which would withhold from the new Cabinet the full support of the public. For it should be recognized that, however far and however rapidly the masses may go, they are as yet unprepared to assume the responsibility of taking over the Government. Their leaders are as yet insufficiently organized and the masses, however potent their stirrings, are yet not sufficiently articulate as to any actual program. Within a few months they may be ready, and when that time comes the present Cabinet should and probably will willingly pass on the power to the new leaders of the masses. But until such a time, the logical custodians of power must be the liberals of the past who possess the experience and the organization to carry on the work of administration without disruptive confusion. The millenium cannot be attained in one exultant leap; the rocky path must be trod step by logical step. The new Cabinet may represent only one plodding step, to be sure, but it is a step in the right direction and a pretty significant one at that. Haste makes waste, and it is better to make haste slowly than to crash on the take-off.

It may be necessary for the Socialists and the other more progressive elements to keep snapping at the heels of the present Cabinet to keep it jogging along fast enough. It may be necessary for General MacArthur's Headquarters to apply the whip now and then. There is no doubt that the new Cabinet is sincerely anxious to anticipate the demands of the people and to anticipate likewise the desires of the Allied authorities and to move along on its own initiative before being forced by outside influences. But the creaky old Japanese administrative machinery moves ponderously slowly at best, and even with the sincerest of intentions the Government will probably need to be constantly prodded.

Under the circumstances of the moment, however, the new Cabinet undoubtedly represents the wisest possible choice for the task at hand. Baron Shidehara showed sound judgment in refusing to be stampeded into making extravagant impractical gestures. His Cabinet of sound and steady liberals deserves the fullest confidence of the public until such time as another type of leadership becomes more clearly indicated. Until then, this Cabinet should enjoy the blessings and support of all who hold the best interests of the nation at heart.

MORE LANDINGS ANNOUNCED

Kure, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Hokkaido Occupied by U.S. Armies

The 41st Infantry Division and the X Corps have landed in the Kure Hiroshima area, while the 25th Division under I Corps landed at Nagoya on October 7, it was revealed by the Public Relations Office. They had been held up because of the approaching typhoon weather.

It was also announced that the Eighth Army has now completed its amphibious landings in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. The 77th Division, last unit scheduled to land has now occupied Otaru and Hakodate and is proceeding to Sapporo. IX Corps left Hakodate for Otaru.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF JAPANESE POLITICS

Explanation of the Five Articles Of Charter Oath

V

Hence, before one speaks of the next Ishin, it will profit us to examine in what respects our fathers have failed in living up to the mark that was set before them. If we should find that they have not brought to fruition all the items of the great contract, this shows that the Ishin is not ended yet. The Charter Oath is the measuring rod of our political capacity and achievement. The abstract terminology of the instrument make its connotations and denotations capable of infinite expansion.

In saying this I am well aware of the temptation into which one so easily falls; namely, that of reading into an abstraction a meaning it really does not possess. Such a mystification of language has been fication of language has been aptly called "sword-myth" or the "disease of language"—as is well shown in the use of such tems as Liberty, Justice, Severeignty, Equality, etc. However that may be, it is the abstract character of the phraseology of the Oath that makes it eternally young, vital, and dynamic. Suppose in the First Article, instead of simply saying 'assemblies," it had qualified that term with an adjective, e.g., deliberative, representative, popular, or what not. What would have happened? It is probable that the framers—at least some of them—had in the back of their head an assembly of notables, when that word was written. Take another instance. In the Second Article, the phrase "economic policies (Kei-rin)" is exceedingly vague. The original idea was probably state finance, the fiscus, the treasury. If this narrow idea had been adopted, what would have happened? Most likely this Article would have become obsolete when the local currencies of feudal principalities were repealed and Government notes were issued. Abstraction has underlain the vitality and freshness of the Charter Oath and of its wide application.

The Oath is as fresh today as it was three score and four years ago. Judged by the standard set by it, can the present generation of the Japanese people say with a clean conscience that they have been true in every respect to its requirements?

(1) Have we decided all measures by public opinion in assemblies? The assemblies such as we have, do they really represent public opinion? Public opinion, such as we have—how far is it spontaneous and enlightened? Is speech entirely free or are mouths gagged for no good reason? Are the assemblies conducted in good order, or are they like a menagerie with wild beasts shrieking? Is not public opinion poisoned by bribery and blackmailing? Democracy is not the domination of the crowd nor of the majority, but of the whole, and we have not traveled far toward this goal.

(2) Has the nation shown unity and solidarity in matters of economic reconstruction? We always unite when our honor or our interests are threatened from outside. The progressives and the reactionaries are one when they are confronted by a menace. Wherever the country's security and existence are endangered, the whole nation will rise as one man. The men at opposite poles of thought showed readiness to unite. We are more patriotic than matriotic. But such unity is disastrously lacking in times of peace. Differences of opinion are healthy signs of democracy and they are courted in all free countries, but when partisan spirit splits the nation in the vital issues of national life, we must hide our face in very shame before the Charter Oath. To play with so essential a question as the embargo on gold, solely from the standpoint of a party, or to meddle with the national system of transportation only with a view to party interest—these iniquities are committed in all countries, and are the tricks of politicians everywhere—only, not all countries have the standard set by the Charter Oath.

(3) We had naively believed that all social classes were given a chance to test their mettle under equal conditions. When, therefore, the order of nobility was created, people looked upon it as a deed of defeasance. And while we proudly and gladly admit that equality and liberty were greatly advanced by this particular Article, we cannot deny that we have most sadly fallen short of spirit in those social spheres where it is most needed. The legal equality granted to the outcasts is still largely nominal. Gross injustice is still done to this class.

(4) Are we free of old abuses? Have we exterminated all mean usages and absurd customs? The ghosts of the dead haunt all places in all countries, and no people, Eastern or Western, has yet done with inherited prejudices, particularly when these concern intercourse with foreigners. Japan is no exception, though the progress she has made in this regard is surprisingly great, and her rules have systematically cultivated the spirit of international friendship.

(5) Lastly: As far as seeking knowledge thoughout the world is concerned, we have lived up pretty closely to the letter and spirit of the injunction. There is no branch of knowledge to which we are not indebted to the West. There is no country which we have not ransacked for knowledge. The knowledge we have thus obtained has been lavishly spread among the people. Through schools and the press the nation has been most extensively educated.

Nevertheless, we have by no means exhausted the sources of knowledge, and the West has abundance to give.

Through our increasing knowledge of the West, we shall better understand and appreciate its spirit, and the sympathy thus fostered will weaken what fear, suspicion, and prejudice we may have entertained. That was the way we once admired and learned from our celestial neighbor. This right understanding will be a great step toward international goodwill and cooperation. As world-cooperation gains in strength, peace among nations will prevail. Japan then will be the better able to devote her energies and resources to the enhancement of economic welfare and internal improvement of every kind. Problems of diplomacy, of democracy, of constitutional government, of financial improvement, of social justice, of national unity on a higher level—indeed, all the problems which the Five Articles of Oath have given rise to, can at present, after sixty-four years of their promulgation, find satisfactory solution only in harmony with the rest of the world. What were presented two generations ago to the thirty millions of the Japanese people by an absolute monarch are becoming the canons of liberalism, showing that a monarchy can be as liberal as any other form of government. What we considered as peculiar to our own country and confined to our islands, seems thus to be a part of the world movements, and our Charter Oath, which we have cherished as peculiarly our own and no one else's heritage, may one day prove to be an integral part of the world's history and world organism. Our people may be able to contribute something to the general welfare of mankind by a more conscientious observance of the principles laid down in the Magna Charta of Japan.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, October 9

RECONSTRUCT OFFICIALDOM

TOKYO SHIMBUN—To take over responsibility should be to carry out one's duty. But the majority of the Japanese officials do not possess this sense, and, if any, it is very weak. Because of this, their work is ineffective and slow. In spite of the nationwide censure, they want to keep their power and authority by all means. Besides, many of them are intending to obtain "promotion" amid the tragedy of the "defeat in the war" for which they are responsible. Almost all of them are men responsible for the war or cooperators in the war effort, and are not Democrats.

The former Cabinet which used these officials consisted of their seniors or persons responsible for the war. Therefore, the Cabinet had no definite character and no spirit to correct the evils of Bureaucracy.

All that the Japanese people expect from the Government and officials in essential character may not agree from the beginning to the end with what the Allied side does, but both sides certainly agree with each other on the point that the existence of such officials and such a government is not desirable.

The Supreme Allied Headquarters demanded the all-out dismissal of the political police officials including the Home Minister, and this proved to be partly accountable for the general resignation of the Higashikuni Cabinet, this move was acclaimed by the people.

Inefficiency, non-Democracy and even lack of morality are not confined to the political police officials, but all Japanese Government officials of today have such a character. In fact, can any other government office say that it has less of such a character than the Home Office? If our view is correct it is deemed unavoidable that the other ministries should share the fate of the Home Office.

What we have demanded the Bureaucracy to do since the end of the war is a conceivably speedy general retreat of the present officials by means of a gradual, large-scale reform. This is because we have seen that the fundamental cause for the evil in officialdom is not in the system or structure but in personnel.

The tasks to be undertaken by the new Cabinet are many and great, but success or otherwise solely will depend on whether or not the new Cabinet will be able to carry out the proposed fundamental reconstruction of officialdom.

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES

Industrial Reconstruction Will Be Ruled by the Potsdam Declaration

V

A factory for making matches was first established in Japan, in Tokyo, in April 1876, by a certain Makoto Shimizu, who had just returned from studying the subject in a French technical school and a match factory managed by the French Government. In the same year a factory was established in Osaka, and in 1877 another was established in Kobe. In 1878, three years after the first factory was established, matches to the value of ¥24,000 were exported, and in succession factories were established in Shizuoka, Aichi, Osaka and Hyogo prefectures. By 1889, not only had the importation of matches ceased, but large quantities, in face of strong foreign competition, were being exported to China. In 1887, Hyogo-ken Match Seizogyo Kumiai (Association of Manuacturers of Matches in Hyogo Prefecture) was formed and in 1906 the Dogyo Kumiai (Association of Traders in Matches) was organized. The industry experienced great prosperity during the Russo-Japanese War, exports being made not only to China but also to the South Sea Islands, Straits Settlements and India. But from about that time the match industry began to develop in China and by 1908 it had developed to the extent that the market in China was considerably curtailed for the Japanese product, then when India raised her tariff on matches, and the Dutch East Indies imposed a consumption tax on them, exports of matches to countries in the Orient were considerably reduced. Exports for some time became almost negligibly small but in 1933, they suddenly increased to ¥3,248,000 from about ¥938,000 in 1932.

The development of the match industry during the World War was such as to make the industry a menace to the International Match Company. This company, therefore, commenced negotiations with and was successful in amalgamating the Nippon Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which was one of the Mitsui interests, and the Nippon Match Co., came under foreign management for three years, that is, until 1927, when the largest match manufacturer in Japan, the Toyo Match Co., Ltd., seeing the advantages which would accrue from cooperation with the International Match Company agreed to amalgamation. The Daido Match Co., Ltd. was organized with a capital equally subscribed by Japan and Sweden, and the management was placed in Japanese hands, avoiding in this way competition in foreign markets.

Exports increased along with the development of the industry and as far back as 1913 Japan's match exports totaled some ¥12,000,000 after meeting the domestic demand. During the World War annual exports were between ¥30,000,000 and ¥40,000,000, forming one of the big ten export items of Japan.

Due to the rising importance of Soviet matches in international trade Japan's shipments to the United States have fallen almost to the vanishing point.

When the Japanese match industry was influenced by Swedish interests the export field was limited to China and part of the South Seas. America, Australia, the Near East, Africa and Europe was monopolized by Swedish interests. After Kreuger's downfall Japanese match exporters took back their old markets. In 1936, the Japan Match Manufacturing and Trading Company was established by the amalgamation of several companies, and the industry and trade in matches became unified.

Number of Factories

The number of match factories in Japan was 153 with 8,110 operatives at the end of 1938.

Production of matches and allied articles in recent years has been as follows:

Lacquer-ware

Japan is the only country in the world enjoying world-wide renown in the technical art of lacquer-ware manufacture. The various industrial arts of Japan such as the porcelanic and weaving owe their origin to China or Western countries, but as regards lacquer, Japan acknowledges no teacher. From remote antiquity, especially in the technique of relief lacquer, the art has developed without aid from any foreign methods of manufacture or materials. For more than two thousand years the craftsmen of Japan, having striven to improve, finally attained a degree of wonderful skill. The production of lacquer-ware is confined to Oriental countries only,—Japan, China, Korea and India,—where lacquer juice, known as urushi, is obtainable, although there is an evident tendency in Western countries in recent years to manufacture lacquer-ware of industrial art value. The application of mother of pearl, known as nacre work, became common during the Nara period. A large number of ancient examples of lacquer-ware that have served as models for succeeding generations are still kept in the Shosoin, the Imperial Treasure House in Nara. These represent products of the Tempyo era, when even large wooden buildings were lacquered. Among such buildings left standing are the Chuson Temple in Iwate prefecture and the Byodoin Temple in Kyoto prefecture. Embossed lacquer-ware was invented during the Kamakura Age, when tasteful designs of chrysanthemums and other flowers were in vogue.

FACTORIES AND PRODUCTION OF LACQUER-WARE

	Factories	Operatives	Tableware	Furniture	Others	Total
			(In yen)			
1932	10,267	28,794	10,851,938	6,918,301	8,862,670	26,632,909
1933	10,784	30,431	12,139,600	8,012,675	9,419,390	29,571,665
1934	12,223	37,641	13,366,815	9,437,231	13,507,713	36,311,759
	Furniture	Others	Total			
1935	11,170	36,217	14,189,283	9,983,004	14,227,619	38,399,906
1936	12,727	39,599	16,869,770	10,659,162	15,031,075	42,560,007
1937	11,874	35,093	18,106,008	12,106,268	13,801,216	44,013,492
1938	11,670	34,613	16,452,159	12,450,203	17,180,686	46,083,048

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO
(Monopoly Bureau, Finance Minister)
(Unit: 1,000 pieces)

	1936	1937	1938
Cigarettes, mouthed	10,987,371	10,473,230	10,338,141
Cigarettes without mouthpiece	28,806,713	30,107,355	31,599,960
Cigars	1,627	1,223	739,120
Cut tobacco in kilogram	21,198,772	21,601,591	20,178,924
Pipe tobacco in kilogram	9,485	6,565	3,635

(End)

SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES

There Can Be No Big Trouble As Liberation Is Clear Cut

The political situation in the Philippines, though troubled and slightly volcanic, is continuing locally as quiet as a mill pond, compared with the tension and disorder that is quaking Southeast Asia from Indo-China to the Netherlands East Indies, says John Addams, U.S. correspondent, in a report from Manila to San Francisco.

"The Philippines are on the threshold of complete independence, he added. "There can be no serious upheavals, either as a revolt against American liberators or as quarrels among the Filipinos themselves. It is quite a different situation here than in other liberated areas. The Philippines liberations clear-cut and final, while the Indonesians and the Annamites are uncertain as to their places, now that the war is over. As part of the Japanese psychological warfare the Dutch and liberation propaganda for three French colonies were filled with years, and many native leaders were given puppet roles in the Jap-controlled governments. Now Philippine independence is almost a reality, and the other Asiatic peoples are clamoring for a similar chance for self-rule, along Democratic lines.

"In the Philippines there could be no lasting or persistent revolution against the United States. The Filipinos like the American way of life and the American form of Democracy. The independence issue is settled and the political steam is now blowing off on other issues as elections, collaborationists, and local problems. The elections were scheduled for November, but have been reported postponed pending an expectant announcement by President Truman on American policy, toward the Philippines. The candidates will probably be the incumbent President Sergia Osmena, now in Washington, and Senate President Manuel Roja.

"Both have been the targets of bitter attacks by the local press which is uncontrolled; Osmena for leaving his country in 1942 with Quezon's government in exile and for the alleged collorationist activities by two of his sons, and Raja for staying in the country and serving as an adviser to puppet President Laurel. When General MacArthur returned, he made a careful distinction between Roja who was liberated and other puppet advisers who were kept. He expressed his confidence to uphold him by putting Roja to work at his Headquarter's Intelligence Company. The political muddle is expected to continue until the elections are held. And although there may be some gunplay between hotheads on both sides, there is no reason to expect serious disturbances, even though some officials claim there are 500,000 loose arms in the Philippines. Several thousand political prisoners were taken into custody by the Army and most have been turned to the Commonwealth Government to await trial.

New Japan Bank Head

Seiichiro Yanagida, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, will be appointed its Governor following the appointment of Governor Viscount Keizo Shibusawa as Finance Minister.

RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIES

Urgent Measures Studied for Reconversion

By KEIZO SEKI
President of the Textile Control Association

Immediate attention should be directed to the adoption of postwar industrial measures not only for the needs of national economy but for improving the people's livelihood by assuring them food, clothing and employment.

Business circles in Osaka are already studying the urgent postwar measures for the reconversion of industry. In carrying out this great task, priority will be given to those industries having direct connections with the livelihood of the people. It is expected that tacit permission will be given regarding the commencement of production to those industries which can easily resume operations. Such industries for which raw materials are available will be permitted to operate without first securing government permission. Earnest desire has been shown by the enterprisers of the textile industry for the restoration of their production and elaborate preparations are now under way already. Such an earnest desire on the part of industrialists promises a speedy indusrial recovery of the nation.

Much expectation is being entertained in various quarters for a speedy restoration of the textile industry on a national basis. I am convinced that the nations of the world are also anticipating the quick restoration of the Japanese textile industry in view of the past record shown by it, as well as its high technical efficiency and the suitability of the Japanese climate to this particular industry.

The textile industry throughout the world has been hit hard by the war, and even such countries as America and Britain will find it difficult to restore their production; while others like Italy, the Netherlands and Germany will have to make an entirely new start in their textile production. Since all these former belligerent nations, including Japan, which have been suppliers of textile goods, had to reduce their productive facilities greatly to such an extent that supplies to consuming nations have actually been cut off, future demands for textile goods will be limitless throughout the world.

This means that the endeavors to restore the productive capacity of the textile industry will be insufficient to meet the actual demands and there will therefore be no competition for some time among the producing nations. I am firmly convinced, therefore, that Japan's right to restore her textile industry on a full basis will be eventually recognized.

As to raw cotton, essential for the textile industry, I believe that there are big stocks in such countries as America, Brazil, India and Egypt just as was the case at the close of the first World War. Similarly there must be big stocks of wool in Australia. Japan may be allowed to import these materials for the manufacture of textile goods to be supplied to the nations suffering from a clothing shortage. Such a process seems to be highly rational. Brazil is the only country whose textile industry was expanded during the war but still she has a raw cotton surplus.

As to the productive capacity of our textile industry, the equipment of the cotton, rayon and woolen factories was reduced to 30 or 40 per cent following the outbreak of the the war and besides, some of these factories have been damaged in air raids.

However, the restoration of these plants is comparatively easy of accomplishment. Some of the equipment which was moved to the southern regions is now standing idle, those which had been given to the Government during the war can be recovered by their owners, and the raid damaged equipment can be repaired. If all the textile factories are run at full capacity, the entire civilian demands can be met fully and there will be some surplus.

As to the problem of control over the textile industry, it will be continued in view of the prevailing difficulty of securing raw materials as well as materials for rehabilitation, and for some time the output for the people's consumption will be limited. Control is necessary at this juncture if the texile industry is to be run in an orderly and efficient manner, but it should not be as rigorous as that exercised during the war.

Seeks Chemicals Inventory

The Allied Command has demanded a sweeping inventory of Japan's entire chemical industry and a report covering all existing manufacturing facilities and chemical stocks, according to a PRO report on Sunday. An accounting will be required in a wide field of items including acids, solvents, alcohols, nitrogen and fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, drugs, fats, oils, and plastics, and a wide range of other chemicals and chemical by-products as well as essential catalyst agents.